

Chapters 22 and 23 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. During the 1930s, the Good Neighbor Policy:
- included the renewal of the Platt Amendment.
 - maintained the right of American military intervention in Latin America.
 - was a foreign policy based on the recognition of the autonomy of Latin American countries, including those that were ruled by dictatorships.
 - was a foreign policy that recognized the autonomy of Latin American countries but assisted in democratic revolutions.
 - included a continued U.S. military presence in Haiti and Nicaragua.
- _____ 2. France and Britain's policy toward Germany of giving concessions in hopes of avoiding war was called:
- isolationism.
 - détente.
 - internationalism.
 - appeasement.
 - provocation.
- _____ 3. As fascism rose in Europe and Asia during the 1930s, most Americans:
- supported U.S. intervention.
 - supported U.S. neutrality.
 - wanted to move beyond isolationism.
 - remained ambivalent.
 - avored an end to international trade.
- _____ 4. Men like Henry Ford, Charles Lindbergh, and Father Coughlin were members of the
- America Now! committee, an interventionist group.
 - Anti-Semitism Society, a group that blamed the Jews for the war.
 - America First committee, an isolationist group.
 - Lend-Lease League, a group that supported technology for the war.
 - Free Paris Society, a group that advocated the liberation of Paris.
- _____ 5. The Lend-Lease Act:
- authorized military aid to Germany and Japan.
 - authorized military aid to those fighting against Germany and Japan.
 - excluded China.
 - excluded the Soviet Union.
 - maintained trade relations with Japan.
- _____ 6. Freedom House was an organization that:
- demand American intervention in the European war.
 - Jewish refugees could flee to from Europe.
 - believed the European war was not an American concern.
 - raised funds for Japanese-Americans to use for legal fees to bring court cases against the United States for unlawful imprisonment.
 - was located in Chicago and acted as a networking resource for blacks moving there from the South.

- _____ 7. December 7, 1941, is known as a "date that will live in infamy," referring to:
- a. the German invasion of Poland.
 - b. the Japanese assault on Indochina.
 - c. the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - d. the German declaration of war against the United States.
 - e. Jeannette Rankin's vote against a declaration of war.
- _____ 8. After the United States entered World War II:
- a. Americans saw little military action for the first few months of 1942.
 - b. Americans immediately won several key battles.
 - c. it maintained control of the Philippines.
 - d. Americans experienced a series of military losses.
 - e. no Americans were taken prisoner by the Japanese.
- _____ 9. "D-Day" refers to the:
- a. Allied invasion of the Soviet Union.
 - b. Allied invasion of Japan.
 - c. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - d. dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan.
 - e. Allied invasion of Europe at Normandy.
- _____ 10. The Holocaust:
- a. was the spread of contagious disease in Asia.
 - b. was the mass extermination of millions of Jews and others in Nazi death camps.
 - c. included the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan.
 - d. is the equivalent of D-Day.
 - e. was the mass slaughter of the Chinese during the Japanese invasion.
- _____ 11. In the United States during World War II:
- a. unemployment declined, production soared, and income taxes increased.
 - b. the economy grew only slightly.
 - c. income taxes increased only for the wealthy.
 - d. little was done to regulate the economy.
 - e. the actual size of the federal government shrank as the New Deal ended.
- _____ 12. Which area of the United States witnessed the greatest growth during the war?
- a. Northeast
 - b. Midwest
 - c. Southwest
 - d. West Coast
 - e. Southeast
- _____ 13. The Office of War Information:
- a. imprisoned isolationists.
 - b. cast the War's sole goal as retaliation against the Japanese.
 - c. attempted to stir up nationalist hysteria.
 - d. was a New Deal social program.
 - e. used radio, film, and press to give the war an ideological meaning.

- _____ 14. What does Henry Luce see as the cure for America in his book *The American Century*?
- for America to exert its influence on the world
 - deficit spending to end the Depression
 - creating a welfare state to fully embrace liberalism
 - entering World War II to aid Great Britain
 - return to a strict policy of isolationism
- _____ 15. The GI Bill of Rights:
- was very limited in scope.
 - included scholarships for education and low-cost mortgage loans for veterans.
 - extended benefits to very few veterans.
 - did not include job training.
 - had limited impact on postwar society.
- _____ 16. The Economic Bill of Rights was:
- passed by Congress at the urging of the president.
 - intended to give African-Americans full economic rights.
 - not passed by Congress.
 - suggested by Harry Truman.
 - intended to give women full economic rights.
- _____ 17. Which work offered an intellectual justification for opponents of active government, laying the foundation for the rise of modern conservatism?
- Henry Luce's *The American Century*
 - Friedrich Hayek's *The Road to Serfdom*
 - Wendell Willkie's *One World*
 - Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*
 - Ruth Benedict's *Races and Racism*
- _____ 18. The program that began in 1942 that allowed experienced Mexican agricultural workers to cross the border to work under government labor contracts was called the:
- bracero* program.
 - Chicano program.
 - migrant-worker program.
 - "zoot suit" program.
 - pueblo program.
- _____ 19. Under the *bracero* program:
- Mexican immigrants were denied entry to the United States.
 - Mexican immigrants were eligible for citizenship.
 - Mexicans were encouraged to immigrate, but they were denied the right of citizenship.
 - Indians were encouraged to leave their reservations.
 - marriages between Mexicans and Americans were banned.
- _____ 20. The "zoot suit" riots of 1943:
- were a series of fashion shows in Hollywood.
 - involved Mexican immigrants fighting with blacks in Los Angeles.
 - involved autoworkers in Detroit.
 - highlighted the limits of racial tolerance during World War II.
 - highlighted the growing acceptance of Mexicans in southern California.

- _____ 21. During World War II, American Indians:
- a. served in the military and worked in war production.
 - b. prospered, especially those on reservations.
 - c. were eligible for GI Bill benefits only if living on a reservation.
 - d. became more isolated within American society.
 - e. collaborated with the Japanese.
- _____ 22. During World War II, African-Americans:
- a. experienced full equality before the law.
 - b. witnessed the end of Jim Crow laws.
 - c. served in integrated units in the armed forces.
 - d. received equal access to the GI Bill of Rights benefits.
 - e. witnessed the birth of the modern civil rights movement.
- _____ 23. The double-V campaign was:
- a. the Allied war efforts in Europe and Asia.
 - b. the effort to end discrimination against Mexican immigrants and blacks.
 - c. women's struggle for acceptance as industrial workers and mothers.
 - d. the effort to end discrimination against blacks while fighting fascism.
 - e. not supported by the NAACP.
- _____ 24. According to Gunnar Myrdal, America's dilemma was a conflict between:
- a. America's rhetoric at home and its foreign policy abroad.
 - b. American values and American racial policies.
 - c. American business ethos and American labor unions.
 - d. America's isolationism and Germany's aggression.
 - e. American liberalism and American conservatism.
- _____ 25. The dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki:
- a. had little impact on the course of the war.
 - b. did little damage and caused few casualties.
 - c. brought the war to an end but remains controversial.
 - d. brought the war to an end and caused no controversy.
 - e. was vetoed by President Truman.
- _____ 26. At Yalta the Big Three met for a summit. It was here that they finally agreed:
- a. that the Soviet Union would enter the Pacific war.
 - b. on the plans for a United Nations.
 - c. to use atomic weapons to end the war.
 - d. that Churchill would give up the British colonial possessions.
 - e. to place top Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes.
- _____ 27. The 1944 conference at Dumbarton Oaks established the:
- a. World Bank.
 - b. International Monetary Fund.
 - c. League of Nations.
 - d. United Nations.
 - e. right of independence for India.

- _____ 28. The Freedom Train was:
- a traveling exhibition of over 100 historical documents.
 - the first desegregated passenger train in the South.
 - what union sympathizers referred to during the Pullman Strike.
 - the name given to the caravan of airplanes that brought supplies to Berlin.
 - what Harry Truman called his 1948 election campaign.
- _____ 29. The first confrontation of the Cold War took place in:
- Vietnam, when the French attempted to reestablish colonial rule.
 - Japan.
 - North Korea.
 - the Middle East, when Soviet troops occupied northern Iran seeking access to oil fields.
 - Latin America.
- _____ 30. According to the policy of containment, as laid out by George Kennan, the:
- Soviets could have a free hand in international affairs.
 - United States should invade the Soviet Union.
 - United States was committed to preventing the spread of communism.
 - United States was committed to preventing the spread of democracy.
 - United States accepted the right of communism to exist anywhere.
- _____ 31. The "Iron Curtain":
- separated the free West from the communist East.
 - divided East and West Germany.
 - separated the United States from the Soviet Union.
 - separated Japan from the rest of Asia.
 - divided North and South Korea.
- _____ 32. What set a precedent for American assistance to anticommunist regimes throughout the world, no matter how undemocratic?
- the Marshall Plan
 - the Eisenhower Doctrine
 - the Atlantic Charter
 - the Truman Doctrine
 - NSC-68
- _____ 33. The Marshall Plan:
- provided economic assistance to the Soviets.
 - was a United States-Soviet program to rebuild Europe.
 - offered economic assistance to noncommunist governments.
 - was limited in scope.
 - was largely unsuccessful.
- _____ 34. Japan's constitution, which Americans had written, provided for the first time in Japanese history:
- a written constitution.
 - freedom of speech.
 - women's suffrage.
 - procedural due process.
 - freedom of assembly.

- _____ 35. In 1948, the Soviets began the Berlin Blockade:
- in response to the outbreak of disease.
 - in response to the return of fascism.
 - because the United States threatened to invade the Soviet Union.
 - in response to the creation of East Germany.
 - in response to the creation of West Germany.
- _____ 36. Which statement is true about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?
- It was established in 1945, immediately after the war.
 - The members refused to let West Germany join.
 - The Soviet Union never responded to NATO with its own military alliance.
 - This was one of the many long-term military alliances the United States had been involved in with Europe over the years.
 - All the members pledged mutual defense against any future Soviet attack.
- _____ 37. In 1949, Mao Zedong:
- represented the Chinese at the United Nations.
 - led a successful communist revolution in China.
 - led a successful communist revolution in Taiwan.
 - was an ally of the United States.
 - cooperated with the Chinese nationalists.
- _____ 38. The Korean War:
- was a decisive victory for the United States.
 - was a decisive victory for the North Koreans.
 - demonstrated the strength of the United Nations.
 - ended in a stalemate.
 - highlighted the limited nature of the Cold War.
- _____ 39. To wage the cultural Cold War, the Central Intelligence Agency and Defense Department:
- promoted the work of artist Norman Rockwell.
 - censored the work of modern artists.
 - funded an array of artistic publications, concerts, performances, and exhibits.
 - sought to censor the work of painter Jackson Pollock.
 - imposed artistic conformity.
- _____ 40. The McCarran Internal Security Act:
- removed immigration quotas based on nationality.
 - made immigration law much more flexible.
 - recognized the need for political asylum.
 - barred "totalitarians" from entering the United States.
 - barred Mexican immigration.
- _____ 41. In 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt chaired a committee to draft the:
- GI Bill of Rights.
 - Economic Bill of Rights.
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man.
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - Civil Rights Act.

- _____ 42. The principle of human rights—the idea of basic rights belonging to all persons because they are human—was introduced into international relations:
- after the Holocaust.
 - after the dropping of the atomic bomb.
 - when NATO was established.
 - in the late eighteenth century during the American and French Revolutions.
 - when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.
- _____ 43. Operation Dixie was:
- a postwar strike wave.
 - the postwar union campaign in the South.
 - an effort to increase black suffrage.
 - the congressional effort to outlaw lynching.
 - the mass return of African-Americans to the South after World War II.
- _____ 44. Who did the States' Rights Party nominate for president in 1948?
- Strom Thurmond
 - Henry Wallace
 - Joe McCarthy
 - George Wallace
 - Thomas Dewey
- _____ 45. The 1948 presidential race:
- was a three-way race.
 - was the last presidential race to occur before television forever changed campaigning.
 - ended the movement of southern Democrats into the Republican Party.
 - highlighted gender as a campaign issue.
 - was won by Strom Thurmond.
- _____ 46. What reason did the Hollywood Ten give for not cooperating with the HUAC hearings?
- They were all communists and did want to indict themselves.
 - Ronald Reagan had threatened that they would lose their jobs if they cooperated.
 - They were all busy making movies and did not have time to attend the hearings.
 - They felt the hearings were a violation of the First Amendment.
 - As Republicans, they were insulted that their loyalty was being questioned.
- _____ 47. Joe McCarthy announced that he had a list of 205 communists who worked for the:
- State Department.
 - Department of the Interior.
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - AFL-CIO.
 - Central Intelligence Agency.
- _____ 48. Who were the common victims of McCarthyism?
- known communists
 - immigrants from Russia and Germany
 - virtually anyone who refused to cooperate with the investigations
 - teachers and university professors
 - military servicemen

Name: _____

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- _____ 49. Which does Henry Steele Commager identify as the "new loyalty" in America?
- a. conformity
 - b. consumerism
 - c. republicanism
 - d. anticommunism
 - e. religion
- _____ 50. Operation Wetback:
- a. deported illegal aliens found in Mexican-American neighborhoods.
 - b. campaigned to bring unionization to the South.
 - c. removed suspected communist labor union leaders from their positions.
 - d. was the CIA-led coup in Guatemala.
 - e. campaigned to end prohibition.

Short Answer: Choose ONE to answer in 2-3 paragraphs

51. Describe how government military spending during the war affected the economic development of the West and South.
52. "World War II reshaped ideas about American nationality." Assess the validity of this statement by comparing the experiences of first-generation immigrants, second-generation immigrants, and blacks during World War II.